

NEBRASKA IN GENERAL

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Vacation Home for Women.
Spencer Trask of New York and George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, have a force of workmen employed in remodeling Crossbridge, a hotel on Lake George, where they will establish a vacation home for the young women of New York city.

Will Raise Angora Goats.
Booker T. Washburn has purchased a number of Angora goats, to be added to his breeding farm stock at the Tuskegee institute.

Money Centers of Two Cities.
The money center of London is the "city," which is the heart of England's capital. In its square mile of territory is great store of wealth. Its population during hours of business is more than a million. During the night the number of its residents is insignificant. The money center of New York is the Wall street district. It is of much smaller size than London's "city," but it possesses the same characteristics, crowded by day and almost empty at night.

DOUBT

The Thorough Milking of Cows.

The importance of thoroughly and effectually milking cows so as to remove every drop of milk from the udder during the milking process is frequently overlooked by the dairyman. The milking season may be shortened so as to cover a period of but six to ten weeks.

To do this and to bring about an early start of the season, the dairyman should rather, which molt the earliest and most rapidly and which prove your earliest winter layers.

During the molting season give the cows the following care: Feed systematically and scientifically. Provide clean and good drinking water, given fresh twice a day, in a drinking vessel that is kept clean and in the shade. If cows are confined give plenty of shade and scratching material in a cool, airy place. Provide plenty of good grit and ground oyster shells. If they have no ground oyster shells, meal for mixing in the drinking water. Provide plenty of road dust and see that the hens use it. Be sure and keep down the lice. Provide charcoal. Keep the hens healthy and condition powder is not necessary, but use them twice a week if the hens show the signs of lice. Feed a variety and only all that they will eat up clean.

For a morning feed take one quart of coarse corn meal, one pint of good beef meal, one quart of wheat bran and one quart of white middlings and one quart of ground oats; mix thoroughly. Take one quart of clover meal and mix with the above. The morning feed before by enough boiling water to wet the whole and left to steam and stir the clover and clover tea into the mash until it is thoroughly mixed and fed to your flock.

Increase or diminish this amount of feed according to the size of the flock. In this feeding every other day stir in white dry one tablespoon of sulphur to every twenty-five hens. Stir in charcoal every other morning. Every other morning omit the quart of middlings and substitute oil meal one quart. The oil meal and the sulphur feed is in hastening the molt and are needed in the composition of the feathers. In the evening feed whole grain, oats and barley, which are fresh and bone forming; rotate this with corn and wheat. Use charcoal as a corrective for bowel trouble and as a preventive of indigestion. Use linseed oil to loosen the feathers.

As feathers contain lime, sulphur, oil and nitrogen, clover meal and best meal or a run in a clover field among the grasshoppers is a necessity to produce rich, brilliant-colored feathers. Pea meal and sunflower seed are rich in nitrogen.

Use wheat to hasten the molt; wheat is rich in nitrogen. An all-round ration is necessary to produce healthy birds, and only healthy, vigorous birds on plenty of food rich in nitrogen, as beef meal, corn meal, clover meal, sunflower seed and linseed oil, can produce glossy, rich colored plumage.—W. E. Dean, in American Poultry Journal.

Popularity of Incubators.
The great increase in the use of incubators is a matter worthy of special mention. Fourty-seven percent of the hatcheries found that thousands of fanciers have adopted the incubator as a more satisfactory hatcher than the hen. They are made in different sizes and capacities to fill the needs of both the large and the small breeder. An incubator which is thought has been devoted to incubator construction and wonderful strides toward perfection have been made during the past few years. Manufacturers have such confidence in their machines that they are willing to warrant to sell them on trial and risk the machine and the chance of a sale in the hands of amateurs who never before saw an incubator. The result is that thousands of them are being sold and the business this season bids fair to figure up to an almost incredible amount. The old methods against incubators is fast disappearing as a result of improved machines and the unqualified success of breeders with them. Nothing counts like facts before one's eyes, and in the case of the incubator the evidence of this character is overwhelming. Incubator chicks are raised with little more than a hardy, vigorous, healthy fowl as will those hatched under hens, and it is a common thing to see them win the best prizes in the show room. The fact of the matter is that a poultryman who wants to do any business at all cannot afford to ignore the incubator and brooder. They are practically necessities if we wish to get the most from our work. It is well to bear in mind that while old methods are good ones, the new moves and progress toward the hatcheries and brooders is the poultry business the same as they do in other lines of trade, and it is best to keep up with the procession.

Destroying Red Mites.
Clean thoroughly the nest boxes and other wood work where these pests accumulate, then paint with coal oil, using an old paint brush to apply it with. Do this before and after the hatching season. Put new dirt on the floor and fill up the holes which the fowls have scratched. Do this each fall and you will soon get rid of them. After you place a sufficient amount of dirt on the floor, level it and tamp it with a wooden maul. This will make a better floor.

Fowls Need the Open Air.
Fowls should not be forced to exposure in cold winter weather, neither should they be closely confined in over-heated houses. There is a proper medium and ideal condition between compelling them to roost in the trees and keeping them all the time in warm houses. They need a certain amount of liberty in the open air.

To Kill Morning Glory Vines.
From the Farmers' Review: In last week's Review I saw the question asked: "How can I kill the morning glory vines?" I wish to contribute three ways in which they have been killed in my own neighborhood:

To kill the morning glory vine: First, by plowing deep in August; second, by putting the ground in broom corn three successive years; third, a herd of good hungry swine will clear a piece of ground of the morning glory vine quicker than anything else, as they will dig and eat every root a foot or more in the ground.—Chas. E. McFadden, Champlain County, N.Y.

Utilizing Silk Straps.
Save your scraps of silk and when you have an idle moment cut them into strips and join together, blending the colors as you see fit, and wind into balls, like old-fashioned carpet rags. When enough have accumulated they may be knit or crocheted into curtains or rugs or may be shirred and sewed onto a foundation to serve as rug, table cover, spread or any other use to which you choose to apply them.

A Straight Line is Shortest in Circles.
As well as in geometry.—Rebel.

ARTICULORE

Orchard and Berry Notes.

From the Farmers' Review: Here in Central Illinois apple trees are usually set 20 to 25 feet apart each way, two rods being thought the best distance apart. There was a fair drop of apples here this year, and fair winter apples are selling at 50 to 75 cents per bushel, when hauled in by farmers. Small fruits are often set among apple trees and usually with advantage to both kinds of fruits.

When starting fruit growing over twelve years old, I set all my berries in the trees, running all rows in tree rows. These berries plants all did well, and raspberries, currants and gooseberries seemed to be better for some shade. The finest currants and gooseberries I ever saw were grown in the partial shade of an apple and peach orchard, where the apple and peach trees, when hauled in by peaches to be cut out when room was needed by the apple trees. These trees and berries have been planted ten years and are still in fine shape. The peaches and berries have been much more profitable than the apples, the latter not having again to any thing. The berries with two rows of raspberries I would not again to any thing among peach or plum, cherry or quince trees, these coming into bearing so soon that the berries are in the way before bearing many crops. Before most berry plants are in full bearing the trees are usually cut out of the orchard. Among apple trees I would still set all kinds of berries, setting the first berry row eight feet from a row of trees, the rows running north and south.

In regard to the apple orchard written in the Farmers' Review that the trees should be being plowed and cultivated in August, I have no personal knowledge, but the trees must have been rather old and have made practically no growth till that year. Then a good working of the soil caused every bud to start, making the whole tree tender and easily killed by the frost. For some years the growth was hastened and kept up late by a fall like the present one. Today, the 16th of November, I gathered out of doors, roses, galliards, chrysanthemums and quite a bunch of ornamental bean blossoms.

Fuchs buds here are thought to be in very poor shape to stand a winter, and it is likely there will be no peaches in Central Illinois next year unless the winter proves to be a very mild one.—Frank Alkin, Mason County, Illinois.

Low Headed Fruit Trees.
From Farmers' Review: In reply to your request for an expression of my opinion concerning the low-heading of trees, we will say that we practice this in our own orchard at Lilly and believe it to be true. In our orchard we lost much of the trees by the tornado in the spring, and these trees were invariably those that had been injured in other ways. Our orchards escaped almost entirely and doubtless we owe this escape, in part at least, to the low-heading of our trees. The points on which I base my opinion are: First, the trees are certainly very well taken in the heavy storm of a few weeks ago our pears still on the trees were so ripe that about 600 bushels were shaken down. But among the thousands of bushels this was not a large proportion. At the same time a few apples on our trees were shaken off; but these trees are too young to be in proper bearing yet, and cannot be taken as a fair test of what would have happened had they been larger and loaded with fruit. The second point on which I base my opinion is that the trees in the orchard passed through the spring frosts made almost without injury, and probably the low heading of the trees had much to do with this. However, the heavy fringes of timber which surround our orchards on every side, and the shelter of the trees in the orchard, may have had something to do with it. Lilly Orchard Company, McLean county, Ill.

Testimony for Spraying.
At a horticultural meeting an Illinois fruit grower said: "I had a little orchard of six trees that were ten years old, and we never had a single plum from that orchard. Every plum rotted last year, and this year we sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, and we produced a crop of plums from the trees that we sprayed, while on the trees that we did not spray the plums all rotted. Just the same as they had before; in fact, we got so disgusted with them that we cut out most of them. I can only say about eight or ten trees to experiment on, and now we wish we had them back again."

A Tree Album.
If you do not know all the trees in your neighborhood in their winter as well as their summer dress, start a tree album with pasted leaves, on which may be pasted the pressed leaves, blossoms and samples of bark and wood of trees.

What Type of Hog to Breed.
Swine breeding as a profession will become more and more of an exact science, and many of the methods of feeding and breeding which have heretofore yielded fairly good results will soon be discarded for better ones. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to just what the great American hog is. Some would have us believe that he is of a bacon type, but I am convinced that the bacon type of hogs for this section is a long way off in the future. It is remarkable how near the same standard all the breeds of hogs are working to-day. It would seem hardly probable that such a practically unanimous opinion as is evidenced by the men are convinced that we are chasing after a phantom in the future, and a great deal more money if we are careful to produce a little different type of hog and market it at 200 pounds weight. They point to the fact that they get over 10 per hundred weight more for hogs than we do, making a difference of 20 cents in freight rates, but I think the much talked of bacon demand would fade into insignificance if it was supplied at the rate of 200,000 hogs per week of this type, going into the Chicago market. So I am convinced that our type and our methods as recognized by the market up-to-date breeders are the proper ones for the country in which we live, and that a thorough study and improvement of them will result in the most profit and best advancement of swine growing as a profession.—E. R. McFadden, before Iowa Swine Breeders.

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